BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1863 NO. 2.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	5 00
Two days	1 50	Two weeks	9 00
Three days	2 00	Three weeks	12 50
Four days	2 50	One month	15 00
Five days	3 00	Two months	25 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged, the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR SECOND WEEK IN NOV.

		Sun Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.
8.	Sunday—Mason & Slidell cap'd, '61	6 50	5 10
9.	Monday	6 51	5 9
10.	Tuesday—Milton died, 1614	6 52	5 8
11.	Wednesday—Indian Sum'er ceases	6 53	5 7
12.	Thursday	6 54	5 6
13.	Friday—Meteoric rain, 1833	6 55	5 5
14.	Saturday—Chas Carroll died, 1832	6 56	5 4

New Moon, Wednesday, November 11th. Full Moon, Wednesday, 25th November.

Observations on Weather.—Indian Summer commenced on Thursday, 29th of October and lasted 14 days. Signs of the times foretell that the coming winter will be a cold and dry one. On Friday, 13th instant, the famous fall of meteoric stars occurred, and have been repeated at the same date since in certain years. Look out for them.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—The bombardment of Sumter continues. The enemy have for the first time since they opened fire, commenced mortar shelling by night. Their rifle practice with light pieces has also become more frequent. The heavy guns of the land batteries have ceased their fire to a great extent and day firing has given way to-night. This is thought to indicate that their heavy ammunition has been much reduced and their heavy guns endangered. Private Brown, South Carolina Vol., wounded slightly in the foot, is the only casualty reported.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—Slow firing continued to-day from the enemy's land Batteries and one Monitor. No report from the Fort this evening.

From Southwestern Virginia.

ABINGDON, VA., Nov. 11.—A number of Morgan's men who escaped from Northern prisons are arriving daily. They state a terrible system of guerilla warfare is being waged in Kentucky. The citizens are being murdered and their houses burned. Private Tom Carter and James Keller, Dukes' regiment, have been shot by the enemy after being taken prisoners for the alledged murder of Major Witman of the 18th Federal Kentucy Regiment. All quiet in East Tennessee.

More Correspondence about the Exchange of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, Nov, 11th.—No official report yet from Gen. Lee of the affair at Kelly's Ford.

Some believe Meade will not attack Lee in front, but will attempt a flank movement to Fredericksburg.

Among the recent arrivals here is Senator Johnston, of Arkansas.

Further correspondence between Ould and Meredith relative to the exchange of prisoners is published. The former, under date of October 20th, proposes that all officers and men on both sides be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel, and the excess on the one side or the other to be paroled. Meredith replies at length, and charges that a system of exchanges was first first interrupted by the Confederate Government in declaring its purpose to make certain distinctions in the treatment of a particular class of troops. He refers also to the charges that Ould improperly declared exchanged a large portion of the troops captured and paroled by Grant, and having thus exhausted paroled prisoners in his hands, he proposes delivering prisoners in our (Yankee) hands for whom there are no equivalents, or comparatively few.

The proposal, therefore, not accepted. Ould, on the 31st, exposes the falsity of the various statements of the Yankee Commissioner, and rebukes his malignant and wanton aspersion of the motives of the Confederate authorities in making the proposal contained in the letter of the 20th. He says in conclusion, let me tell you the purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been well known for a long time that your authorities are opposed to a fair and regular exchange of prisoners under the cartel, and in rejecting my proposition you have endeavored to conceal, under closed vague charges and unfounded statements of the determination at which your government long since arrived. Why not be frank once? Why not say without further subterfuge that you have reached conclusions that our officers and soldiers are more valuable, man for man, than yours?

From the New York News.]

WHY THE SOUTH IS UNCONQUERABE.

Political opinion is an exacting tyrant over the mental faculties, and sadly interferes with the natural perceptions of men upon subjects of an ethical nature. The zealous partisan is poorly qualified to note the sublime truths of moral philosophy, and a people absorbed in the attempt to cut through the tangles of a political question by the Alexandrian process, may be presumed, for the time being, impenetrable to other arguments than those of brute force. An appeal to arms removes the contestants from the jurisdiction of reason. It is therefore that wars so seldom accomplish the purposed end. The attention of the masses is engaged in the contemplation of contending hosts, and they neglect the privilege and duty of holding their rulers to account for maladministration. Those rules themselves become the slaves of passions engendered by the atmosphere of contention, and give way to impulse where they should be guided by mature deliberation and calm judgment. The sagacity of the statesman is lost in the rapid current of military events, and the safety of the State depends not upon the wisdom of its legitimate guardians, but upon the skill and prowess of the soldier.

The trial by arms may decide which of the disputants are the stronger, but not which is in the right. It is true that the consciousness of a just cause will inflame the martial spirit and prolong endurance, and thus, indirectly, it may be said that the elements of success are with the righteous. But then the triumph will not have been achieved by the force of arms, but by the action of a moral power, which would have had an equal influence upon the result of negotiation.

If we admit that there is inspiration in a just cause, how can we account, except to our prejudice, for the unflagging zeal, the steadfast purpose, the valor, fortitude and endurance of the South, against all the mighty physical odds in favor of the North? None will deny the vast preponderence of Northern numbers, wealth and war material. In point of courage and moral attributes, there is no perceptible disparity. There must be, then, some influence that strengthens the South or weakens the North, to explain the fact that after nearly three years of active warfare, prosecuted by this Administration with the intensity of fanaticism, our great armies have been baffled, our fleets repulsed, and the enemy confirmed and strengthened in the spirit of resistance to a degree that renders their annihilation the evident condition of their subjugation.

It cannot be said that the Government has made no thorough application of the resources of the country, for warfare furnishes no parallel to the completeness and extent of the armies, navies, and general machinery of war that have been used in this yet undetermined struggle. That influence which has made null all our past efforts, is one which intensifies as the strife proceeds, and will always be found equal to any physical force that we can bring into the field. It is the soul of enlightened manhood which, although it may be cowed in individuals, can never be conquered in a people. It may fail in aggressive, but never in defensive warfare. Where the issue is some question that affects only the dignity or interest of a nation, it may yield its point to physical superiority; when it is aroused to the vindication of the principle of political existence, it is indomitable. No enlightened people, educated to freedom, have ever been essentially subdued. Their territory may have been overrun, their armies destroyed and their capitals occupied by invaders, but they have always preserved the spirit of national independence which, however shackled, awaits the hour of its redemption.

If our statesmen would but give their intellects some respite from preoccupation upon the military situation, they might appreciate how futile must be the attempt to subjugate the will of such a people. What signifies the conquest of their territory if the spirit of repugnance to political companionship with the North is unrestrained? We have to conquer physical resistance, which has thus far defied our utmost efforts; and which, being conquered, will give us but so many disaffected provinces to be controlled by military agencies, to the destruction of our republican institutions. We have urged a suspension of hostilities, chiefly because we are assured that statesmanship is paralyzed by civil strife and fails to consider the solution of the political problem. Let reason have its opportunity, and there is heart and brain enough in either section to hear its counsels and abide by its decisions.

THE FIGHT AT LEWISBURG.—The Lynchburg *Republican*, of the 9th, says:

Authentic reports were received here Saturday, that a bloody battle was fought Friday, near Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county, between the Yankee General Averill, with 7,000 men, and General Echols, commanding the Confederates, with about 2,000. The great disparity of numbers between the opposing forces made it necessary for General Echols to retreat, after a fight of two hours, in which he is reported to have lost very heavily in killed and wounded. We have no particulars of casualties.

It was stated Saturday night by passengers on the Western train, that our troops were retreating in the direction of Salem, sixty miles west of this city, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and that they were being closely pursued by the enemy, who, it was feared, unless checked, would succeed in reaching the railroad.

The movement is regarded as a diversion in favor of Burnside in East Tennesse, who is being rather hotly pressed by our forces there.

Reinforcements are being sent forward to the support of General Echols, and it is hoped will arrive in time to save the railroad from damage and the rich counties bordering it from plunder and devastation.

The *Virginian* says General Jones telegraphed Gen. Nichols, Saturday, for reinforcements to meet Averill, who was supposed to be approaching the Virginia and Tennessee Road, at Salem.

REV. S. D. MACPHEETERS.—Among the recent religious items from the United States it is announced that Rev. S. B. Macpheeters has been obliged by public pressure to resign his pastoral charge of the Ping Street Presbyterian Church. At a recent meeting of members a resolution condemning the rebellion and calling upon its members to abstain from giving any aid and countenance to the slavery lords of the South, was adopted.—*Standard.*

RESIGNATIONS.—The following officers of North Carolina Trorps have recently resigned:

Colonel	James A Washington,	50th Regt.
Lt-Colonel	Nelson Slough,	20th do
Capt	A C Latham,	40th do
Chaplain	Joseph W. Murphy,	32d do
do	John H Tillinghast,	44th do
Captain	Joseph C Rudder,	32d do
do	M C Davis,	34th do
do	A W Blackburn,	38th do
do	D J Broadhurst,	20th do
do	Charles Gallagher	4th do
do	Augustine Landis, jr.,	12th do
do	J C McLauchlin,	26th do
Lieutenant	John C Hester,	12th do
do	John P Causler,	35th do
do	J B Hyatt,	60th do
do	T R Roane,	39th do
do	Peter F Doub,	53d do
do	Edward E Knight,	15th do
do	J R Brinkley, Thomas' Legion.	

JOHN MORGAN.—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says:

The individual who is now confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, because of his purposeless raid through Indiana and Ohio, has, although he has got his head shaved, a stock of chivalry about him. We are informed by a United States army officer that when he reached Versailles, Ripley county, this side of the Ohio line, he found in the safe of the Clerk's office three hundred thousand dollars done up in packages, sent home by soldiers in our ranks, fighting for their country and our own glorious flag, to their families. Morgan had the money in his hands, but, understanding from whom it was and what its destination, immediately returned it, remarking that if it was Uncle Sam's money he would take it, but never would he plunder any brave man in the field, conscientiously performing his duty as he understood it. This is a streak of honor and chivalry about this "chief" called Morgan, as we have before remarked.

TWO GALLANT GUILFORD BOYS.—Col. J. A. Gilmer, of the 27th Regiment, who was wounded at Bristow in the hip, has arrived at Greensboro', and is recovering. We hope that the gallant Colonel will soon be restored to his command in the field, and promoted to a Brigadiership for meritorious services.

Adjutant James Turner Morehead, son of Gov. Morehead, who received a dangerous wound through the mouth and head at Brandy Station, is also at home in Greensboro', and hopes are entertained of his final recovery.—*Standard.*

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

Office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of N. C.,
Nov. 3, A. D., 1863, A. L., 5863.

IT BEING DEEMED IMPORTANT, ALL PERSONS having claims against the Grand Lodge of any character are required to present them for payment to the Grand Treasurer on Tuesday, the 2d day of the next Grand Communication. E. F. WATSON.
Nov 5-cawtd Grand Master.

WANTED,

TO RENT IN RALEIGH, A SMALL HOUSE, OR two or three Rooms. Apply at this office.
Nov. 6-tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., N. C. Railroad Depot.
THOS. D. HOGG,
Oct 20-tf Major and Ordnance Officer.
Standard copy till forbid.

FUNERAL OF DR. WRIGHT AT NORFOLK.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives an account of the funeral of Dr. D. M. Wright, who was legally murdered at Norfolk, Va., on the 24th. He says:

The funeral took place from Christ Church, where the body had been deposited. At 4 o'clock, the Church was opened for service. In a short time it was filled by the friends of the deceased and many others, who undoubtedly came merely out of the promptings of curiosity.

The coffin, which was profusely decorated with white flowers and evergreens, was placed in the middle aisle immediately in front of the chancel. The upper part of the coffin lid was removed and the face of the deceased exposed to view. Hundreds of men and women viewed the inanimate form, and many of them as they moved away shed tears.

At half-past 4, the clergy and the family of the deceased entered the church. The choir chanted a requiem, and the 15th chapter of Paul's epistle to Timothy was read. The Rev. Mr. Rodman, the pastor of the church, assisted by the Reverend Mr. Parkman, performed the solemn rites according to the Episcopal form of service.

At 5 o'clock, the coffin was placed in the hearse, and the procession then moved forward to the burying ground. The interment was made at Elmwood Cemetery.

GOING INTO THE RANKS.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

Lieut.-Col. Rosser, formerly of Wise's legion, but more recently serving with the Army of the Potomac, has resigned his commission and entered the ranks as a private. The reason he assigns is that his eye-sight is bad, especially at night; a defect which interferes much with his duty as an officer, but not to the same extent with the discharge of a private's duty. In a word he is determined to fight for his country as long as he can wield a sword or shoulder a musket, and in the manner which he thinks most likely to be most serviceable—a noble resolution and a noble example. Col. R bore the reputation of a gallant officer while he continued to be one, and has been more than once noticed for his handsome conduct in battle.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

A RARE CHANCE.

SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE, CARPETING, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE of George S. Stevenson, deceased, will sell at public auction, in the town of Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, the 26th day of November next, the furniture belonging to said estate, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

1 Piano and Stool
1 Sofa, 2 Divans
1 Mahogany Table, 8 Mahogany Chairs
1 Set of Cottage Furniture, consisting of
1 Wardrobe, 1 Bedstead, 1 Bureau
6 Chairs, 1 Rocking Chair
1 Washstand, 1 Candle Stand.

CARPETING, VIZ:

1 Fine Brussels Carpet
1 Brussels Carpet cut in lengths for a large room
2 Rugs, 1 Brussels Stair Carpet
1 Three-ply Carpet
8 Arm Chairs (Oak)
1 Oak Rocking Chair
1 Hat Rack, 1 Writing Desk
Feather Beds, Mattrasses, &c., &c.
Crockery and Glassware.

Terms of sale, cash or six months credit, at the option of the purchaser. A. T. JERKINS,
Executor of the estate of Geo. S. Stevenson, dec'd.
Alamance County, N. C., Oct. 31, 1863. Nov 4-td

LAND SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the case of "William G. Hill and others *ex parte*" made at Fall Term, A. D., 1863, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity of said county, will proceed to sell the land in the pleadings mentioned and described on the 23d day of November, A. D., 1863. The first tract contains about 200 acres, is located about two miles from the city of Raleigh, and is bounded on the East by the Lunatic Asylum, on the South by William Grimes', and on the West by S. H. Young's. The other tract adjoins the land of S. H. Young and Dr. F. J. Haywood, and lying between Dry Branch and Bushy Branch, and contains about 250 acres. There is a large two story dwelling with all necessary out-houses on the first named tract, known as the Spring Hill or Hunter place.

The sale will take place at the Court House in the city of Raleigh at 12 M. Terms made known on day of sale.
Nov 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE A 10 HORSE STEAM ENGINE, AN EXcellent one, for sale. Boiler has one 8 inch return flue, very little worn. In complete order. Address at Boon Hill, N. C. A. M. ROCWEL.
Nov 9-eod3t

SALE OF MACHINERY.

WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, AT AUCTION, four Iron Lathes, two Drill Presses, Slabbing Machine, Boring Lathes, two Polishing Machines, all our stock of material necessary in the Manufacture of Arms, consisting of Cast Steel, Iron, Copper, Brass, Block Zinc, Borax, Emory, No. 8 Copper Stills and Fixtures, Files, Stoves and Pipes, Linseed, Sperm and Machine Oil, Stock of Tools and Forging Die's necessary in the manufacture of Arms; large lot Belting, &c.

Parties may treat for any of the articles previous to day of sale. PERRY & WITTY,
Nov 7-td High Point, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY MILLS SITUATED ON Tar River, in the pleasant little village of Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C. In addition to a fine Manufacturing Establishment, there is two setts of runners for grinding corn and a splendid Circular Saw Mill, entirely new. The position and location of this unrivalled water power affords every facility for carrying on the manufacturing business on an extensive scale. I offer this property for $50,000, on terms to suit the purchaser.

My address is Henderson, N. C.
Nov. 7-1w* P. R. MERRYMAN.
Daily Petersburg Express copy one week and forward bill to P. R. M.

GOLDSBORO PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with all necessary out houses and Stable next to my former residence and opposite Mr. E. Washington, on railroad street. This is by far the most desirable location in Goldsboro. The House contains fourteen rooms and the kitchen four. The garden is a choice, rich piece of land.

Also, one hundred and twenty-seven acres of Pine Land, three miles from Town, lying on the W. & W. Road. A rare chance to those who wish to invest.
Nov 7-2w M. D. CRATON.

390 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR cash, at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Monday, the 16th Nov., three hundred and eighty acres of Land adjoining the lands of Moses Allen, Hillory Thompson and others, 4 miles west of Hantsville Depot and near the Falls of Neuse river, all woods except about forty acres—can be bought privately if application be made to
Oct 29-cawtd W. H. HIGH.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Sales Room of Creech & Litchford, Auctioneers, in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.
RICHARD B. SEAWELL,
Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.,)
Raleigh, Nov. 10th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

I. THE OPERATIVES IN WOOLEN AND COTTON Factories that furnish Goods for the Confederate and State Government are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when their counties are invaded by the enemy.

II. The drill of the Guard for Home Defence will be dispensed with until the 10th day December next to allow the farmers time to sow their grain.

By order of Gov. Vance.

R. C. GATLIN,
Nov 11-6t Adjutant General.

All daily papers in the State copy one week and other papers two weeks.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213.

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS AUthorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred, rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War:
[Signed] JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:
[Signed] P. N. PAGE,
Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defense of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorised to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
HUGH L. COLE, Captain and A. A. A. G.
Oct 16-1m

Office Medical Director,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS WILL not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:
P. E. HINES,
Oct 10-2awlm Medical Director.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS REOPENED.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. CO.,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, having determined to push forward the grading of the road with vigor, the books of subscription to the capital stock are directed to be reopened. This road will run into the heart of the Coal and Iron deposits of the Deep River Valley. It will be intimately connected with our great railways. It will be on the line of the shortest route from Richmond to Charleston. Its stock has therefore every prospect of being profitable. The attention of those desiring investments of funds, as well as of those who wish to aid in developing the coal and iron resources of the Confederacy, is invited to this enterprise.

Price of shares $100 each. Cash payments may be made. Subscriptions will be received by George W. Mordecai, Esq., at the Bank of N. C., by W. H. Jones, Esq., at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, by the Treasurer of the Company and by the undersigned.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Nov 10-8t President.
Standard, State Journal and Fayetteville Observer copy six times.

QUAKER MEADOWS FOR RENT.

ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOW AND HEIRS OF the late Col. Jas. C. S. McDowell, I shall, on Saturday the 14th day of November next, at the Court House in Morganton, lease for 2 years to the highest bidder the lands and plantation known as "Quaker Meadows."

This place lies on the Catawba River, about 2 miles from Morganton, and for situation and fertility is unsurpassed by any Farm in the County of Burke.

The tract consists of about 1,600 acres, one half of which is cleared, and of this more than 500 acres rich river bottom.

The place will be let in two parcels.

The Homestead contains a large 2 story Brick Dwelling, with the usual out buildings found on a large plantation.

The other section has a good Dwelling House and out Houses.

Possession given immediately.

At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fodder, Hay, &c., and a few Negroes hired out. CHAS. MANLY.
Oct 22-taw14nov

LAND FOR SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the cases of Franklin and Elam Smith, *ex-parte*, made at Fall Term, 1863, the undersigned Clerk and Master in Equity, will proceed to sell the Lands in the pleadings mentioned and described on Monday of Court week—being the 16th day of November, A. D., 1863.—There are two tracts—one belonging to Franklin and the other to Elam Smith—containing each about 130 acres, which will be sold *separately*. The Land is about 10 miles East of Raleigh, adjoins the land of Tom. Bridges, Burrell Temple and others, and is the lot of land which was allotted to the said Franklin and Elam by the Commissioners who were appointed by the County Court to divide the Land between the heirs of John Smith, dec'd.

The sale will take place at 12 m. at the Court House door on a credit of six months with approved security, or for cash, if the purchaser desires it.
Oct 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

A SUBSTITUTE, EXEMPT FROM STATE AND Confederate service, may be had if early application be made. Cavalry preferred. Address "P" at Progress Office. Nov 11-tf

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. Nov 5, 1863.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and return to Camp Holmes, or $30 for his confinement in any jail so that he can be secured, of one A VANCANNON, 4th Tennessee Regiment, (Yankee,) 32 years old, dark eyes, dark hair, sallow complexion, 5 feet 9½ inches high, a citizen of Wautauga county N. C., and by occupation a farmer.

The said Vancannon was brought to Camp Holmes the 30th of October, and made his escape on the night of the 4th of November instant. He was arrested near the Tennessee line, and it is supposed will try to make his way back to the Yankees.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT
Com'dt. of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. Nov. 6-1w

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

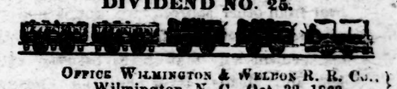
STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 18th of November next.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.



OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND of twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 18th of November next.—Books for Transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of November, until after the 18th.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary & Treasurer.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

RUNAWAY COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WARREN County, on the 4th Sept., 1863, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he is generally called Mun or Munroe, and that he belongs to Mr. Rob't Lattimer or Lattimore, who lives near Canton, in Madison County, Miss., and that he runaway from his master in March, 1862, and has since been most of the time in the service of Capt. Jas. Mason, of the 4th Mississippi Reg't, from whom he again runaway at Grenada, Mississippi. The said negro is about 5 feet 4 inch s high, black, and appears about 35 years of age. He has a slight scar in his forehead, nearly over the left eye, which he says was caused by a fall from a horse.

The owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs. E. C. WADDILL,
Oct 10-law6m Jailor.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Oct 30-cawtlstWD Grand Secretary.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.
Oct 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED

TO HIRE FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLAture, a Man and Woman Servant, to wait on gentlemen in their rooms and attend dining room.
Nov. 9-tf F. J. D. MILLER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf E. J. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

GOODS! GOODS! AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Including Flannels, Calicoes, Bleached Cotton, &c., &c., &c. Also an elegant lot of Crockery.
Oct 12 1m

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 6, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS.
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & BROTHER.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1863.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

The Situation in Virginia.

We give elsewhere such details as have reached us of the fight of last Saturday on the Rappahannock, in which we lost probably, in killed, wounded and missing, about one thousand men. The 6th North Carolina is reported as captured entire. Our men were pounced upon by an overwhelming force, but they fought with great desperation and inflicted severe injuries upon the enemy. Their loss, killed and wounded, must be very heavy, as much of the fighting was hand to hand. About 150 of our wounded had arrived at Richmond on Tuesday night.

From the tone of the Virginia papers and what we hear from other sources, we doubt not but the enemy are advancing in force and that another general engagement will take place between the armies of Lee and Meade, if it has not already occurred. Meade has advanced with great rapidity, and we doubt not but the sudden appearance of such a heavy force on the Rappahannock took Gen. Lee somewhat by surprise, but such veterans as he commands are easily thrown into line of battle, and if the enemy want a big fight they will surely get it. We have but little apprehension for the result.

There has recently been a severe fight near Lewisberg, Western Virginia, in which our forces under Generals Jackson and Echols, were forced to fall back before a superior force under the Yankee General Averill. The fighting is reported as desperate on both sides, and the loss no doubt heavy. Lewisburg is again in the hands of the enemy, our forces having fallen back this side.

It was rumored in Richmond, on Tuesday, that there was a large Yankee force in New Kent county, on Monday. From Suffolk, Norfolk and Newport News we have nothing, but from the movements of the last few days it would seem that the enemy are determined on another attempt to find Richmond before the bad weather sets in. Some of them may get there but it will only be to join their disconsolate companions on Belle Island.

The Northern Elections.

If the result of the recent elections in the North means anything it means war. We were told that the North was tired of the war, that they could get no more men, and that the Democrats would sweep everything, and the war be brought to a speedy termination. But instead of all this we find that the Republicans have carried everything, even the democratic city of New York, by a sweeping majority.—The war on the South is far more popular in the North now than at any time during the first year of hostilities, and our enemies are more thoroughly united now than at any former period. So let our people be not deceived.

In fact we are sick and disgusted with the nonsensical cry, kept up by some of our presses, that the enemy are nearly exhausted. We are told from day to day that they can get no more men, that they are nearly exhausted, demoralized and about to back down generally. Now all this, intelligent people here at the South, know to be false. They can get as many men as they want and for as long a time as they want them. Their resources are inexhaustible, their people are generally united, the war is popular with the masses, and they mean to continue it. All this being so why should we deceive and delude ourselves that we are to have some miraculous deliverance. We have contended for twelve months that the war must continue until one of the parties is whipped, unless we can settle it by compromise and negotiation, and we are more and more confirmed in this impression every day. The North will never back down until she is whipped down, and the sooner our whole people realize that the better.

Unless this war can be stopped by the action of the sovereign States we see no light ahead, for it may continue, five, ten or twenty years, without either side being subjugatee or conquered. If small men who have been made great by the accident of the war could be set aside, and the statesmenship of the two sections could be employed, and negotiation take the place of the sword, we might hope for an end to the struggle, but as long as we resort to nothing but blows we confess we can see none. Really, the war must be settled in one or two ways: it must end in the subjugation of one party or the other, or by negotiation. Whether the enemy would treat with our government, or the States, we are not able to say. If they will not, then we have nothing to do but to fight on from year to year, and suffer, hope and endure.

Let no portion of our people be deluded by the idea that the North is about to back down, and that as a consequence our deliverance is near, for there is not the slightest symptom upon which to base such a conclusion.

Election Returns.

Moore county gives Christian 480, Ashe 219. Mr. Ritter is elected to fill the vacancy in the Commons caused by the resignation of Mr. Kelly.

The Edenton box gave Warren 46 and Smith 16. Result still in doubt, though Smith is thought to be elected.

The *Bulletin* of yesterday has a footing up of the vote in the 8th District which places Lander 105 ahead, with additional returns from the army to come in. Lander's friends claim his election, but we consider the matter still in doubt.

Intelligence has been received in this city that Christian's majority over Ashe, in the 7th District, is about 1,500.

Logan is said to be certainly elected in the 10th, by a considerabe majority.

The result in the 2nd is still in doubt, though it is believed Yellowley has beaten Bridgers. Hyde county is said to have gone for Yellowley.

Negligence of Post Masters.

We frequently get requests like the following, from a neighboring post office:

"Please send me my paper in a wrapper to itself, for since it has got to coming to —— in the bundle, it seems the postmaster thinks it is a public paper, and therefore I don't get it until other people are tired. Consequently it is doing you injustice as well as myself."

We regret that we cannot comply with the request of our subscriber, but the trouble and additional expense of mailing every paper in a separate wrapper cannot be thought of. When we send more than one paper to an office we send them in bundles, and it is the duty of the post masters to open said bundles and *deliver the papers to subscribers only.* Where they *farm it out* to the neighborhood before the subscriber gets it, the injured party should report the offending post master to the Department at Richmond. We get these complaints almost daily, but we have no remedy in our hands.

Is Weldon Safe?

We hope so, for certainly it is a point of great importance to us, and must be defended at all hazards and to the last extremity. We hear nothing more of the force landed at Winton—nothing as to its numbers, whereabouts or probable destination, but there are shrewd people among us who think that the Yankees have an eye to Weldon, and that it will not be long before they make a dash for that place. Of course our authorities know its importance and will have troops in the right place at the right time.

The Charlotte *Bulletin* says John F. Hoke, Esq., has been elected Senator from Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba, and that Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, has been elected Senator of Polk, Rutherford and Cleveland.

Raleigh Mutual Relief und Charitable Association.

Pursuant to adjournment the Raleigh Mutual Relief and Charitable Association met in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, November 10th, 1863. Reports from the committees to solicit subscriptions being called for, the following were submitted: M. H. Brown, Esq., and Rev. W. J. W. Crowder, of the Western Ward, and J. J. Litchford, of the Eastern Ward, from which it appeared that the aggregate of loans amounted to $39,560, and the aggregate of donations to $7,986, besides 295 cords of wood, &c.

On motion of Kemp P. Battle, Esq., the Association then proceeded to the election of 7 Directors and a Treasurer, whereupon the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors: George W. Mordecai, Esq., Jonathan Worth, Esq., H. W. Husted, Esq., T. H. Selby, Esq., P. F. Pescud, Esq., Rev. W. J. W. Crowder and Kemp P. Battle, Esq., and Jonathan Worth, Esq., was unanimously elected Treasurer.

On motion of R. H. Battle, Jr., Esq., the Directors were vested with the discretion to fix the time after which new subscriptions to the Loan Fund will not be admitted.

On motion the Association adjourned *sine die.*

D. M. BARRINGER, President.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Sec'y.

A meeting of the Directors of the Association was subsequently held, at which George W. Mordecai, Esq., was unanimously chosen President of the Association and P. F. Pescud, Esq., Secretary to the Board. W. H. Cunninggim was appointed General Agent for the purchase of provisions in the Eastern counties; and the President was instructed to correspond with the Secretary of War for the purpose of procuring exemption from impressment of all articles bought for the use of the Association.

P. F. PESCUD, Sec'y.

City Papers plese copy.

Interesting Historical Sketch of the 3d Reg't N. C. Troops.

The Third Regiment of Infantry N. C. Troops was organized, by order of Govenor Ellis, at Garysburg, N. C., under the care and supervision of its most excellent and efficient commander, Col. Gaston Meares, with the assistance of Lt. Col. Robt. H. Cowan and Major Wm. L. DeRosset; with the above mentioned Feld Officers it was ready for service and took the field in July, 1861. This Regiment, being the Third of those known as State Troops, was organized by and under a special Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, authorizing the raising of Ten Regiments to serve for the period of the war, and generally known as the Ten Regiment Bill. As soon as its organization was completed it was ordered to Richmond, and being turned over to the Confederate Government, was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Theopilus Holmes, then commanding the department of Aquia Creek. In this department it served for 9 months, undergoing the arduous duties of the post, rendered more so by the large extent of country embraced in that department, and the very few troops to defend it. In the spring of 1862 the Third Regiment became a part and parcel of the Army of Northern Virginia proper, being assigned to Brigadier-General R. S. Ripley's brigade, D. H. Hill's Division. With this division it passed through the fierce scenes of the seven days fighting around the Capital of the Confederacy, losing its gallant and meritorious Colonel, who fell while gallantly leading a charge against the enemy's batteries at Malvern Hill; having its Major, Edward Savage, permanently disabled, while the long list of casualties silently told of its heroic daring. Following the Army of Northern Virginia, it bore a conspicuous part in the first Maryland campaign; and on Sharpsburg's bloody field received the thanks of its Division Commander for its stubborn resistance in holding in check the hordes of the enemy, for more than an hour without ammunition, until assistance could be brought up. In this latter engagement the cool and intrepid Col. DeRosset was severely wounded and permanently disabled, while more than three-fourths of the Regiment was placed *hors du combat.* It remained in the Valley up to the first Fredericksburg battle, where it arrived in time to participate.

During the winter of 1862 it was transferred to Brigadier-General Taliaferro's Brigade, Trimble's Division.—With this division it fought gallantly at Chancellorsville, receiving the commendations of brigade, division and corps commanders; participated in the second Maryland and Pennsylvania campaign; was present at the storming of Gettysburg heights, in which it lost 212 out of 297 men carried into action, and was one of the Regiments of the rear guard in covering the retreat.

Since its organization it has served under the following Brigadiers, viz: Holmes, Walker, Ripley, Doles, Taliaferro, Colston and Stewart. The Division Commanders have been Holmes, Longstreet, D. H. Hill, Trimble and Johnson, and in the 2d *corps d'armee* Northern Virginia, first with Jackson, now with Ewell. During this time it has been isolated from troops from North Carolina, and fought in brigades with Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and never once with troops from its own State, and but once with and under its State's Brigadier.

Yet with steady front, unflinching nerve, and flashing eye has it bravely met the storm of missiles upon nine pitched battle-fields, always behaving well, and always doing its whole duty.

It has been engaged in the following battles, besides various skirmishes, &c., &c.: Mechanicsville or Ellison's Mills, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Boonsboro', Md., Sharpsburg, Md., Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Winchester No. 2 and Gettysburg, Penn., in all of which it has obtained the highest credit for courage, discipline, efficiency and tenacity.

S. D. THRUSTON,
Col. 3d N. C. Infantry.

The Regiment has had from its organization to the present time, including officers, 1,546

Of which the number of volunteers is 1,152
" " conscripts, 390
" " substitutes, 4

1,546

Number killed in battle,	180	
" died from wounds and disease,	315	
		495
" discharged from disability,	109	
Deserted, (10 of whom were shot by order of court martial,)	79	
Missing,	17	
Drummed out of service,	1	
		206
Total loss,		701

The following counties are represented in this Regiment:

Bladen 80; Greene 134; New Hanover 285; Onslow 235; Duplin 158; Beaufort 96; Pitt 70; Wake 96; Randolph 48; Wayne 32; Sampson 32; Cumberland 137; Moore 69; Columbus 13; Robeson 10; Hyde 4; Harnett 7; Martin 1; Craven 1; Chatham 7; Guilford 2; Edgecombe 1; Northampton 1; Orange 1; Davidson 1; Lenoir 9; Wilson 1; Brunswick 5; Jones 1; Halifax 2; Johnson 1.

The following are from other States, &c.:

South Carolina 1; Virginia 1; Tennessee 1; Georgia 1; Ireland 2.

THE FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS—OUR LOSS—ALL OF THE SIXTH N. C. TROOPS CAPTURED, &c.

The following account, from the *Dispatch* of Tuesday, of Saturday's fight, is much fuller and more satisfactory than any that has reached us:

THE FIGHT NEAR KELLEY'S FORD SATURDAY—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The excited reports circulated in the city Saturday, about the capture of two whole brigades of Confederates on the Rappahannock by the Yankees, turn out to have been greatly exaggerated. We are enabled, from conversation with a number of wounded officers and men who were in the fight, to give a fuller and more reliable narrative of the affair than has been published. The fight occurred near Kelley's Ford, our forces being on the further side of the river, and the Yankees appearing in force to drive them off and force a passage of the stream. The Confederates engaged were Hayes's brigade, consisting of the 5th, 7th and 9th Louisiana regiments, commanded by Gen. Hays; and the 6th and 80th N. C. Regiments of Hoke's brigade, commanded by Col. Archibald C. Godwin.

These troops had been stationed on the north side of the Rappahannock, doing picket service, when, about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, the drums beat to quarters, and orders were given that every man must fall into the ranks and be prepared for an immediate attack. In a very short time our outpost pickets and the enemy's skirmishers were hotly engaged, our own pickets gradually yielding the ground to superior numbers. The main body of the enemy was not long in making its appearance, emerging from the woods, and soon our small force were confronted by overwhelming numbers, estimated at between ten and fifteen thousand. Then commenced a terrific battle, which continued without intermission from two o'clock in the afternoon till dark, at which time, it seems, we had been entirely surrounded, and a large portion of our troops had already fallen into the hands of the Yankees. The situation becoming desperate, and it appearing that the longer resistance was continued on our side the less chance there would be of escape, orders were given for a retreat, which was done under very great disadvantages. The bridge crossing the Rappahannock being commanded by the enemy in such a manner as to render it madness to attempt to cross by that means, the whole of our retreating force took to the river, which they forded.

The number which fell into the hands of the enemy is about fifteen hundred. We learn that the 6th North Carolina regiment entire fell into their hands, and that about 400 of Hays's brigade also failed to escape.

The fight is represented to have been of the most terrific character, and when we take into consideration the great disparagement in the two forces engaged it is remarkable that any of our gallant men escaped at all. For the space of three miles in an open field, we learn, that the ground seemed literally swarming with Yankees, who, to adopt the expression of one of the wounded, seemed to rise up out of the ground. In this fight their artillery was used with great efficiency, and, unlike what has hitherto been their practice, it was used at shorter range than usual. Part of the time the conflict was hand-to-hand, and it was in this manner that the most of our men were pressed upon by overpowering numbers and compelled to yield up to them.

It is regretted that our artillery were not supplied with shrapnel shot, as it is believed greater destruction could have been done with them than the solid shot which were used. Never were guns more stubbornly defended or more efficiently manœuvred, and charge after charge was repulsed before the enemy finally succeeded in capturing them.

At one stage of the battle the impetuosity of Gen. Hays led him into the very heart of the enemy's ranks, and before he was aware of it he was hemmed in on all sides.—Drawing his sword and putting spurs to his horse, he dashed through them, and finally escaped capture. In his flight he leaped a parapet of considerable height, and plunging his horse into the river reached the south bank of the Rappahannock uninjured.

Colonel Peck, of the 9th Louisiana regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Hodge, of the same regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Terry, of the 7th Louisiana regiment, were also taken prisoners at one time, but succeeded in making their escape.

Among the prisoners are Colonel Penn, of the 7th Louisiana regiment, and Captain John Angel, commanding the 5th Louisiana regiment. It is also believed that Colonel A. C. Godwin is a prisoner, as on Sunday, the day after the battle, both brigades were under the charge of General Hays.

The list of killed and wounded on our side will probably not exceed three or four hundred, a very small proportion of whom being officers. Col. Sellers, of the 30th North Carolina regiment, received a mortal wound in the right breast. This officer led his regiment into the fight on foot, and is represented to have shown great fearlessnes and courage. In the early part of the engagement he received a severe wound in the arm, but refused to leave the field, and continued to cheer his men till later in the evening, when he was struck the second time and had to be borne off the field. Capt. John Witherspoon, of company K, 30th N C. regiment, was also severely wounded.

Among the Yankees, it is believed that several General officers were killed, as a short time before the close of the day, and when perhaps the enemy thought they had captured all our troops, a group of mounted officers, evidently prominent leaders, rode right into a party of our troops, who were in a ravine, when they immediately rose up and fired. Not one of them escaped, as they were seen to fall apparently lifeless from their horses. Previous to this one Yankee officer was seen to fall wounded, and afterwards, in a prostrate condition, continued for several minutes to fire at our men till a well directed shot succeeeded in ending his career on this earth.

There was no fighting yesterday, but information was received through the wounded that on Sundry a heavy fight occureed about one mile beyond Culpeper C. H. From all indications we may reasonably look for a renewal of the conflict in a few days on a general scale.

About one hundred and fifty of the wounded were yesterday received at the Seabrook Hospital, who had their wounds properly attended to, and were afterwards assigned to the different hospitals in the city.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The *Examiner* of the same day has the following account of the affair:

About one hundred and fifty of our men, who were wounded in the battle at Kelly's Ford, on Saturday, reached this city on yesterday morning. From their reports, and information derived from other sources, we make up some account of the affair.

Hoke's and Hays' brigades, of Early's division, with two batteries of artillery, were on picket, north of the Rappahannock, at Kelly's ford. The two brigades numbered only about two thousand. About twelve o'clock the enemy made a sudden and unexpected attack in such force that their skirmishers alone seemed to outnumber our whole force, and so quietly had they approached that they seemed to our men to have risen out of the ground. They were evidently well informed of our force and position, and had come down to surround and capture us. With this intent, their first effort was to cut us off from the river.

Our men fought with the greatest coolness and gallantry, and maintained the fight for several hours with a good prospect of victory, and it is thought would have repulsed and driven off the enemy but for the giving out of their ammunition, both for cannon and small arms.

Our artillery is said to have played terrible havoc in the heavy columns of the enemy, but the ammunition being entirely exhausted nothing was left but retreat or surrender. As they were forcing their way towards the river the enemy closed around them and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which numbers on both sides were killed. About six hundred of our men succeeding in reaching the river and escaping. Many are said to have been drowned in the crossing.

It is stated that the two batteries with the brigade were the second and third companies of Richmond Howitzers. But this is doubtful. Our whole loss in this unfortunate affair, in killed, wounded and missing, could not have been more than fifteen hundred. Hays' brigade only numbered nine hundred men at the battle of Gettysburg, and it is not likely its strength has been much increased since. Hoke's brigade, it is not likely, numbered more than a thousand or twelve hundred. Of the two brigades six hundred men escaped.

Colonel Godwin, formerly one of the Provost Marshals of Richmond, was in command of Hoke's brigade, and is said to have been wounded.

SUFFERINGS OF OUR SOLDIERS IN BAGG'S ARMY.

The following is from the editorial column of the *Carolinian:*

No one who has not visited the camp of Bragg's army can form any idea of the sufferings of our men, especially of the sick. There is no murmuring or complaint, but the latter regret that they can get nothing to assist nature in recuperating lost strength and vital power. In the division hospitals near the camps, the sick are crowded on the floors without even blankets to lie upon, many having lost them in forced marches and sudden removals; feeble and sick, they have to gather wood and make their own fires; and with the occasional visit of an indifferent surgeon, they are left to rally and gain strength on corn bread! One of the cases, worn down with diarrhœa, told us that for one week not a particle of food had passed his lips, as there was nothing but corn bread offered to him, which his weak stomach could not tolerate. Hospital stores are difficult to be obtained and slowly furnished, and when a battle occurs, the time of only two surgeons to a regiment is monopolized by the wounded, and the sick are neglected.

The army at present is in a mountain region—the rainy season prevailing, with seven clear days in the past thirty—the limestone mud deep and sticky—trausportation 8 miles—mules and horses starving, as they have to transport all supplies for the army and their own forage.

The medical department is mournfully deficient in ambulances, and when recently we had permission to remove a sick friend, the only ambulance of the regiment could not be used, because one of its mules had strayed away; so he had to ride on a borrowed mule and bear a drenching rain for several miles. One two-mule ambulance for a regiment of a thousand men! What is the use of a Surgeon General? The medical department of the army was the last organized, and its perfection is far from being attained. It is sad to see our noble soldiery, contending in defence of our independence, neglected, and we cannot too earnestly urge upon our citizens to do something for them—especially for the sick. We visited the 16th regiment, and was with it in camp for three days—the incessant rains preventing a general tour among our other regiments—and taking it as a type of the rest, we have only to say that there are one hundred and fifty men in it destitute of blankets—two-thirds of the regiment are without tents, although two flies have been recently issued to each company. There are as many barefooted men. These latter the Central Association will supply, but they have no blankets. Our enthusiastic, high-souled women have done much for the soldiers, and are not "weary in well doing." To such as can send a blanket for the poor, sick, suffering soldier, we would appeal, to send it to the association here to be forwarded. Comforts will do admirably for hospital use, but not for camp—the cotton batting when wet is hard to dry and weighty to carry. Blankets alone are proper for soldiers on the march. We cannot do too much for the soldiers. Let all who can send boxes of provisions, which are much needed, and include in them a little tea or coffee and sugar for the sick. All are in the risk of being sick or wounded, and these are not luxuries but necessaries to such. The association at Columbia will forward all packages. Direct them properly and send them to the care of Dr. LaBorde, Columbia.

TROUBLE AMONG THE BLOCKADERS OFF WILMINGTON.

The Yankees have recently captured a blockade running steamer at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and chased another. The following particulars are from the *Journal* of Monday:

CAPTURE OF THE C. S. STEAMER CORNUBIA.—The C. S. Steamer Cornubia, Commander Gale, was driven on shore about 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning, the 8th inst., about 11 miles above Fort Fisher, by the blockaders, who boarded her and succeeded in towing her off between three and four o'clock same morning. Commander Gale, the 1st and 2nd cooks and one passanger remained on board, and were captured with the steamer. The balance of the crew made their escape, and most of them have arrived in town.

The Cornubia was from Bermuda, and had on board an assorted cargo for the Government.

NARROW ESCAPE.—This morning, about one o'clock, or a little after, the blockaders made an effort to capture the blockade running steamer Banshee—one in her wake—one abreast, and the 3d in the Banshee's front. Several shot were fired at the B., but no attention being paid to them, she made her way, as rapidly as possible, for Fort Fisher, and arrived up to town this morning about 9 o'clock, with a shot hole in her side, about 18 inches above water, some distance aft of her wheel house. The ball lodged in her hold where it yet remains, the cargo not having been removed so as to get it out. Her foremast was also cut with grape, and her rigging considerably damaged. At one time, we learn, one of the blockaders was within about 30 yards of the Banshee, and hailed her to stop, but the indomitable courage and perseverance of the B's commander was such that he bid defiance to his would-be captors. The result was the saving of his vessel and cargo, and bringing all safely into port.

From what we have been able to learn, similar management and resolute determination on board the C S. Steamer Cornubia, might have saved that vessel also. But we do not wish to be understood as attaching any blame to the commander of the Cornubia, her officers, or even the crew. What one man will risk, another will not. So we conceive it was with the commanders of the two ships, as they appear to have both been hemmed in a similar manner. It is proper to state that it was not known on board the Banshee that her hull had been pierced until she arrived inside.

DIED,

At Ingleside, Franklin county, on the 5th, EVERARD BLOUNT, son of Jos. B. and Sallie J. Littlejohn—aged 4 years and 10 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALES.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 16TH, COUNTY COURT week, we will sell to the highest bidder, commencing at 11 o'clock, in front of our Sales Room, for R. B. Seawell, Executor, &c., of the late Mrs. G. Seawell, the valuable Lot of Land on Newbern Street, containing about 30 acres, upon which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death; also some 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, one of them a valuable carpenter. In addition to the above sale we shall sell a well assorted lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, &c, &c.; one Flying Shuttle Loom, capable of weaving 12 or 15 yards per day; one Cavalry Sword and Belt complete; 62 dozen Knives and Forks; 33 dozen Brown Windsor Soap; 72 pounds English Mustard, in one pound cans; 4 cases Pinet, Castillion & Co.'s French Brandy, vintage of '48; 20 cases Scotch Whiskey, recently imported for medicinal purposes and pure; 200 packs Playing Cards; one Silver-plated Leather-top Buggy, nearly new; one excellent Family Carriage; one set double Carriage Harness, but little worn; one set Wagon Harness; one good Two-horse Wagon; 50 or 100 sacks Salt to arrive. Together with a number of articles not enumerated.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 12-4t Auctioneers.

$25 REWARD.

I LEARN THAT ELSEY, A NEGRO WOMAN BElonging to the estate of General Branch, runaway one day last week. She is about thirty years old, low and chunky, copper colored, has large eyes; had on a new pair of shoes and new checked homespun dress when she left. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or confinement in jail. She is probably being employed as a washerwomen about Raleigh.

Nov 12-tf W. A. BLOUNT, Jr., Adm.

NOTICE—MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL A LARGE QUANTITY OF very fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for Confederate money. Address,

J. D. & A. WALKER & CO.,
Harmony, Halifax, Va.;
Nov 12-1m* or Woodsdale, Person, N. C.

FOUND.

A LADY'S BLACK VEIL WAS PICKED UP ON the street yesterday evening and left at the Progress office. The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement. Nov. 12-tf

RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL IN CHARLOTTE, ON MONDAY, 23d instant, 60 Shares of Stock in the N. C. R. R. Co.

S. A. HARRIS,
Nov 12-1w Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALES AT AUCTION BY CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, the cargoes of Steam Ships

SPUNKIE, BANSHEE, GEN'L BEAUREGARD AND PET,

with sundry consignments from other Ships, making the largest and by far the most attractive sale of the season—as enumerated, viz:

DRY GOODS.

3 cases Super Broad Cloth—various colors
1 bale Super Blue Broad Cloth
1 bale Super Black Broad Cloth
4 bales Cassimeres
1 bale Mixed Meltons
2 cases Brown and Gray Mixtures
12 bales Dark Fancy and Black and White Domestics
Prints
12 cases Bleached Shirting
2 cases Fine Unbleached Shirting
4 cases Black Alpaca
2 cases Dark DeLaines
1 case Black Sewing Silk
1 case Lace Flannel
1 case Fancy Wove Flannel
2 cases India Twills
3 cases Stay Bindings
1 case Linen Huckaback
1 bale Linen Sheeting
3 cases Linen Thread
3 cases Spool Cotton
1 case Machine Thread
2 bales Blue Mottles
4 bales Regatta Stripes
1 bale Bedtick
2 cases Linen Cambric Handk's
1 bale Fancy Mohairs
1 bale Fancy Flannel Shirts
16 cases L. C. Shirts—Linen Fronts
1 case Gent's Half Hose
2 cases Ladies White and Slate Hose
2 cases Misses White and Grey Hose
5 cases Pins
3 cases Flexible Agate and Bronze Buttons
1 case Fancy and Silk Buttons
2 cases Knitting Needles
2 cases Hooks and Eyes
3 cases Needles, Hair Pins, &c

SUNDRIES.

2 cases Ready Made Clothing
1 case Violin Strings
1 case French Watch Glasses
2 cases French Felt Hats
3 cases Brazillian Hats

SHOES AND LEATHER.

64 cases Gents' and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, best manufacture, superior material and finish
140 cases Bluchers, assorted
19 rolls Harness Leather
100 sides Sole Leather
2 bales English Sole Leather
2 cases French Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

32 cases Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper
28 cases Envelopes, well assorted
5 cases Steel Pens
3 cases Lead Pencils
2 bales Wove Newspaper, 36 x 49
14 cases Cotton Cards
5 do Wool Cards
4 do Cotton Carding
1 case Tin Solder in strips
10,000 lbs. Hollow Ware
4 casks Hoes
2 do Cutlery
2 do Screws
1 do Awls

GROCERIES.

50 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles
50 do English Bellow Soap
40 bags Prime Cape Coffe
16 chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
25 boxes Laundry Starch
65 do Corn Starch
21 kitts Mackerel
5 kitts Salmon
497 sacks Liverpool Salt
800 do do do 28 lbs each

DRUGS.

16 cases Quinine, 2,000 ozs
170 kegs Bi Carb. Soda
15 casks Alchohol
16 barrels Epsom Salts
10 casks do do
20 barrels Bleaching Powder
10 do Alum
10 do Borax
3 cases do
4 do Extract Logwood
14 do best English Mustard
3 do Bro Windsor Soap

AND

70 cases Drugs, assorted—

Iodide Potass,	Sulph Morphia,
Powd. Ipecac,	Gum Camphor,
Tart. Acid.	Ipecac Wine,
Tinct. Opie,	Pulv. Opie,
Gum Opie,	Cream Tartar,
Ung. Hydrag Port,	Ung. Hydrag Mit.
Pil. Hydraig,	Citric Acid,
Iodine,	Oxymel Scills,
Ammon Carb.,	Croton Oil,
Ess. Lemon,	Glycerine,
Liquorice Paste,	Blue Galls,
Blue Stone,	Thumb Blue
Baking Bowder,	Castor Oil,
Cod Liver Oil,	Gum Arabic
Citrate Magnesia,	Chlo. Lime,
Magnesia Carb.,	Dovers Powder
Potass Chlor.,	Ether, Sulph. Opy.

Nov. 3-4t